of the consolidated corporations must be enforced and maintained by the new corporat Section 7 requires all funds and moneya held by or to be payable to any officer of the consolidated corporations on Jan. 1, 1898, to be paid to the proper officer of the new city to be held by him as funds of that corporation.

CHAPTER II. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. The second chapter is devoted to the legislative department, and here the gentlemen who ave drafted the proposed charter have made a parture from the system heretofore prevailing in this city.

The legislative power of the city is vested in a Council and a Hoard of Aldermen by section 8, the whole to be styled "the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York." The Council is to consist of nineteen members, eighteen of whom are to be chosen by the borough Boards, afterward provided for two from each borough. The nineteenth member, with the title of President of the City Council," is to be elected by a vote of all the qualified voters of the city, as the President of the Board of Aldermen now is. His term is for two years, and he is clothed by section 0 with all the rights, privileges, and powers and required to perform all the duties now conferred or imposed by law on the President of the Board of Aldermen. The rooms, sentatives in the Council are to be elected by the berough Boards at their first meeting in January, 1898. Their term of office is two years from the date of their election. The Council is to hold its first meeting on the first Monday in January.

The President of the City Council is to act as Mayor in case of the disability of the latter by reason of illness or absence from the city. The same restrictions as to making appointments or signing resolutions by the local Legislature which operate now against the President of the Board of Aldermen are provided in the case of the President of the City Council. This is the provision constituting the Board

of Aldermen:

of Aldermen:

SEC, 12. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one member elected by popular votel from each of the Assembly districts within the territory of the city of New York as constituted by this act, or as such Assembly districts may be changed or increased hereafter by law, provided, however, that in the case where any fraction of an Assembly district has been consolidated by this act with the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, such fraction of an Assembly district shall be entitled to one member of the Board of Aldermen until otherwise provided by law.

The term of office of each Alderman shall commence on the first Monday of February after his elsetion, and shall continue for two years thereafter.

This section will probably have to be amended. As it stands there would be sixty Aldermenthirty-five from New York, twenty-one from Brooklyn, three from Queens county, and one from Richmond, and all of the territory which was added to the city from Westchester county last year would be unrepresented, not being a fraction consolidated "by this act" with the city of New York. If it is not intended that that section is to go without representation. but that fractions of the Westchester Assem bly districts are to have Aldermen, then two election districts in the First Westchester Assembly district, which cast only 419 votes, would have an Aiderman. The matter might be remedied by making the election of Aider-

will have a representative in the Board. The heads of municipal departments are to have seats and a voice in the councils of the Board of Aldermen, but may not vote. The Board must choose a President from among its own membership at its first meeting. He may removed by a four-fifths vote only.

men by wards north of the Harlem, for the an-

nexed territory was added to the Twenty-fourth

ward. Far Rocksway and Rocksway Beach

The Council and the Board are empowered to elect Sergeants-at-Arms and assistants, and are constituted judges of the election and qualifiertions of their members, subject to a review by the courts. They must sit with open doors may punish members for disorderly behavior, and expel members by a two-thirds vote.

The Clerk of the Council, to be elected at the first meeting of that body, is to be the City Clerk and hold office for two years. The City Clerk is the custodian of the city seal, and his signature is necessary to all leases, grants, nds, and other documents, as under existing

laws.

The City Clerk shall have charge of all the papers and documents of the city, except such as are by law committed to the keeping of the reversi departments or of other officers, and shall keep the record of the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly. He shall engress all the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly in a book to be provided for that purpose, with proper indices, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances, and each ordinances hall be attested by said Clerk. The Clerk of the Council shall appoint a Clerk for the Board of Ablermen, who, apart from his aervice during the meetings of said Board of Ablermen, shall be in all things subject to his direction and control.

All records and documents now in the control and custody of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of this city are to be turned over to the City Clerk. Those of Brooklyn are to be turned over to the Clerk of the Borough Board of Brooklyn subject to the order and control of the Municipal Assembly. The salary of the City Clerk is to be \$4,000. (Clerk Ten Eyck gets \$5,000.) He is to have the appointment of such deputies as may be necessary. A threefourths vote in each Board is to be required to pass a resolution involving the expenditure of money, the laying of an assessment, the grant of a franchise, or the lease of real estate.

The provision relative to the action of the Mayor on resolutions and ordinances is similar to that of the present Consolidation act. A two-thirds vote will be required to pass an rdinary resolution over the Mayor's veto, and a five-sixths vote to passit if it involves the ex-Ordinances now in force in the three cities

and other municipalities consolidated are continued subject to modification or repeal by the

No Councilman or Alderman shall be eligible to appointment to any office under the city Government during the term for which he was elected. Nor shall be be employed by the city in any capacity. One session of the Municipal Assembly is to be held annually, beginning on the first Tuesday of February.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond county mabolished, and all the powers and duties of that Board are to be divided between the Municipal Assembly and the Borough Board of Richmond Where the Constitution requires specific acts to be performed by a Board of Supervisors the Municipal Assembly is empowered to act instead, as the New York city Board of Aldermen

has acted in canvassing election returns. The power to make ordinances and rules respecting the public health, police, excise, fire, and buildings is restricted in so far as legislative power as to these subjects is conferred on the

departments having those matters in charge. Section 20 of the legislative chapter suggests the rehabilitation of the municipal legislature with many of the powers of which it has been

been added to that of licensing Brooklyn street cars. The maximum sum of \$20 a car a year is mentioned.

The Assembly may by a two-thirds vote designate or change the designation of the common jails of the city. By a like vote they may designate the places for holding courts of General and Special Sessions, and at the request of the "Board of Police Justices" may name additional places for holding police courts. Where no other provision is made by law, they must fix the bonds of public officers of the municipality. So far as practicable, it is required that the ordinances of the Assembly be codified. It shall keep statistical records of the business and proceedings of the criminal courts and officers in the city and

make provision for their provision. Commissioners of Deeds are to be appointed for terms of two years each. Each man appointed must pay a fee of \$5. The City Clerk will appoint a clerk whose special business it shall be to swear in and keep the list of Commissioners of Deeds. His salary is fixed at \$1,200. The terms of all Commissioners of Deeds who may be holding over will cease on May 1, 1898.

The Municipal Assembly and the several members of it are declared the trustees of all the property of the city committed to their management and control. Every taxpayer is declared to be a cestui que trust, and le empowered to prosecute the Assembly or any member thereof for waste or injury to the city's prop-

The following section is calculated to keep the municipal lawmakers in the straight and narrow path in the discharge of their duties;

narrow path in the discharge of their duties:

SEC. 41. Any member of the Municipal Assembly who shall knowingly and wlifully disregard any provision of law applicable to the members of said Assembly, or who shall vote for any contract in violation of law of any appropriation unauthorized by law, or in excess of the amount authorized by law, or for any lilegal or injurious disposition of corporate property, rights, or franchises, shall be guilty of a misdemanor and liable to the punishment and penalties prescribed therefor; and every member voting in favor thereof shall be individually liable to refund the amount to the city at the said of any citizen and taxpayer. And any member of the Borough Boards hereinafter created, who shall wilfully disregard any provision of law applicable to his office, shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the punishment and penalties prescribed therefor, and individually liable to refund to the city any damages arising from such violation at the suit of any citizen or taxpayer.

CHAPTER III.—THE BOROUGH BOARDS.

CHAPTER III .- THE BOROUGH BOARDS.

The third chapter of this tentative charter is devoted to the constitution, powers, and duties of the proposed Borough Boards. This chapter

devoted to the constitution, powers, and duties of the proposed Borough Boards. This chapter is given in its entirety:

SEC, 42. Each borough shall have a Borough Board, to be intrusted with the legislative power herein prescribed, and such as may hereafter be reposed therein by the Municipal Assembly of the city of New York. The jurisdiction of each Borough Board shall be confined to the borough for which it is chosen, and to those subjects or matters the costs and expenses whereof are to be borne by the people or property, or any district or part thereof of such borough, except so far as by this act or by the Municipal Assembly jurisdiction may be given over matters of local aliministration within such borough. Each Borough Board shall consist of five members, who shall be residents of the borough at the time of their election. Members of the Borough Board shall consist of the borough at the time of their election. Members of the Borough Board shall be elected at the general election in the year 1897, and biannually thereafter. Their term of office shall commence upon the first day of January succeeding their election, and shall continue for two years, or until their successors shall have been elected and have qualified. Removal from the borough shall vacate the office of any member so removing, and any vacancy occuring in the office of such a Board shall be provided in the confice of the unexpired term of the office so vacated.

SEC, 43. The legislative action of a Borough Board shall be by ordinance or resolution shall be subject to the ordinances or resolution shall be subject to the ordinances or resolution shall be subject to the provide signs of the city of New York, and it shall be passed by the Minicipal Assembly of the city of New York except that a veto of the Mayor shall be final, and may not be overridden by such Board. Sec, 44. A Borough Board, subject to the restrictions heroinafter provided in the chapter on local improvements, shall have power to authorize proceedings to be taken to open, grad

and to relay crosswarks on such streets and avenues; for setting or resetting street lamps; to provide signs containing the names of the streets, to hear complaints of nuisances in such streets or avenues, or against disorderly houses, drinking salcons conducted without observance of the licenses therefor, gambling houses, or any other places or coogregations violative of good order or of the laws of this State, or other matters and things concerning the peace, comfort, order, and good government respecting any neighborhood within the barough, and to pass such resolutions concerning the same as may be conformable to the powers of the Municipal Assembly and the respective administrative departments of the city of New

of the Municipal Assembly and the respective administrative departments of the city of New York, and to aid such Municipal Assembly and departments in the discharge of their duties respecting the good government of the various sections of said borough.

SPC. 45. Each Borough Board shall hold stated weekly meetings at the borough hall or building to be provided by the Municipal Assembly, beginning with the first Monday of January, 1808. Each Board may elect its own Chairman and appoint a cierk. The members of the and appoint a cierk. The members of the Borough Board shall serve without compensation. The cierk of a Borough Board shall receive a salary not exceeding \$2,000 a year. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Borough Board, and discharge such duties as are prescribed by this act, or as may be prescribed by the Municipal Assembly of the city of New York or by the Borough Board.

SEC, 46. There shall be, where prescribed by this act, a hall or nubile building or buildings in a borough, at which shall be stationed deputies of the city (iovernment, for the greater-convenience of the people of the city in the discharge of the duties thereof, provided such deputies or divisions shall be in all things as much a part of each department respectively, and as fully under the head thereof, as if the administrative force of said department was seated wholly in one building.

force of said department was seased whonly in one building.

Sec. 47. The five members of the Borough Board of each borough shall be chosen by the vote of the duly qualified electors of each borough respectively, upon the city ticket, each duly qualified voter having a right to vote for the five persons who constitute such Borough Board within the borough where he resides, such vote to be polled, canvassed, and certified in the same manner as now prescribed by law in reference to city elections, except as to the borough of Queens.

in the same manner as now prescribed by law in reference to city elections, except as to the borough of Queens.

SEC. 48. In the borough of Queens the Borough Board shall be constituted by the election of one member thereof from Long Island City, one from the town of Newtown, one from the town of Januaica, one from the town of Flushing, and one from that part of the town of Hempstead hereby incorporated into the city of New York, the duly qualified voter in each of said townsor fraction of a town, and in Long Island City, to be allowed to vote for one member of said Board respectively.

CHAPTER IV. THE EXECUTIVE. The Mayor of Greater New York will need no power-of-removal bill if this charter becomes a The chapter on "the Executive" starts

out with this section:

SEC. 49. To the end that responsibility for securing section of municipal affairs in the concentrated in the SEC. 49. To the end that responsibility for the administration of monitorial affairs in the city of New York may be concentrated in the city of New York may be concentrated in the plant of the Mayor to be chusen every two years by the people, the Mayor shall be chief executive and magistrate of the city, with power to appoint and remove at will the heads of all the administrative departments of the city of New York, except the Comptroller or head of the Department of Finance.

section 30 of the legislative shapler suggests the readulitation of the municipal gleislature with many of the powers of which it has been stripped in time past. Hero it is:

SEC 20. The Municipal Assembly shall have power to establish markets make parks, build be like and to burchese or construct public burkers, and to purchase or construct, public burkers, and the purchase of the pu

President of the Department of Parks. The Commissioner of Public Works is retained; so are the three Tax Commissioners, one to be appointed as President as now. No change is suggrated in the title of the head of the Cleaning Department, and there are to be three Commissioners of Docks.

CHAPTER V. THE MAYOR. Chapter 5 relates especially to the Mayor, whose duties are described as follows:

whose duties are described as follows:

SEC. 66. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Municipal Assembly, at least once in each year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city.

2. To recommend to the Municipal Assembly all such measures as he shall deem expedient.

3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.

3. To keep himself informed of the doings of
the several departments.

4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be
executed and enforced, and for that purpose he
may call together for consultation and cooperation all the heads of departments.

5. And generally to perform all such duties as
may be prescribed for him by the city ordinances
and the laws of the State.

Here are the provisions respecting the powers
of superintment and semesal of superintment.

and the laws of the State.

Here are the provisions respecting the powers of appointment and removal of subordinates:

Sec. 69. The Mayor shall appoint the heads of departments and all Commissioners. He shall in like manner appoint all members of any Board or Commission authorized to superintend the crecion or repair of any building belonging to or to be paid for by the city, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority, and also the Commissioner of Jurors, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and as many Sealers of Weights and Measures as may by ordinance be prescribed, and also the members of any other local Board and all other officers not elected by the people, whose appointment is not excepted or otherwise provided for. Every head of department and person in this section named, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of two years, and in each case until a person is duly appointed, and has qualified, in his place. The terms of office of all such heads of departments and persons, whensoever actually appointed, shall commence on the first day of February in the year in which the terms of office of their predecessors expire. Any person who shall be appointed in pursuance of this section to fill any vacancy shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his predecesor.

Sec. 70. Any time after the commencement of his term or office, the Mayor of the city of New York, elected for a full term, may at pleasure, remove any public officer, now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution.

He is empowered to appoint and remove at will two.

will two Commissioners of Accounts, whose powers and duties are similar to those of the present Commissioners. His power to license auctioneers, peddlers, cabmen, and the like is continued in force, and he is to have police power. He may be removed by the Governor after hearing, as the Comptroller

FOR SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

and Sheriff may be.

Further Information About Dr. Krauskopf's Interesting Establishment,

In regard to Rabbi Krauskopl's new and interesting institution for the training of scien tific farmers, an account of which was recently printed in THE SUN, some further particulars have been received through a letter from the Chairman of the committee for the promotion of the work. Chairman Ralph Blum says in this letter:

"The progress already made in behalf of the National Farm School has surpassed our most sanguine hopes. The Building Committee has accepted the plans and specifications furnished by a Philadelphia firm of architects, and we expect to begin operations before the end It is a novel and unique project, and though the benefits that accrue from it are as yet unrevealed, it will. I am sure, appeal to the pride of our fellow countrymen. So far as we know, there is no school of its kind in existence, but we are confident of its practicability. The motive of its founders will be illustrated in its work. which will offer a new definition of the word "charity." We are daily receiving generous support from the charitably inclined throughout the country.

out the country.

"Almost every city in the Union is represented upon our membership list, and it is my firm belief that the institution will obtain the amount needed annually for its support through the contributions of members with help from

the contributions of members with help from the State.

"We have numerous offers of horses and cattle, to be delivered as soon as we can take care of them. We have had more applicants for scholarships than we can conveniently accommodate; and many of them are accompanied by proposals of Januari cash contributions for the support of such orphan or orphans as may have interested the persons hefriending them. The fact that the institution is non-sectarian should entitled it to the consideration of people of all sects."

It thus appears that the judgment of the It thus appears that the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee on the National Farm School is in full accord with that of Rabbi Krauskopf, to whom the establishment owes its existence. The school was originally designed for the agricultural training of the graduates of Jewish orphan institutions, and it is probable that these will constitute the majority of its beneficiaries; but the scope of it has been extended so that "other capable boys and girls, irrespective of creed," may enjoy its advantages. It was stated in THE SUN'S sketch of this interesting experiment that the boys are to receive instruction in the theory.

irrespective of creed, "may enjoy its advanitages. It was stated in THE SUN'S sketch of this interesting experiment that the boys are to receive instruction in the theory and practice of scientific farming and stock raising, so that they may become skilled farmers and stock raisers, while the girls will be trained in the arts of dairying, gardening, and fruigrowing. A broad and liberal education in the various branches of farm work is to be provided at the National Farm School, the foundations of which have aircredy beer laid at a pleasant spot not far from Philadelphia.

Upon the tract of hand, 122 acres in size, which has been secured at a cost of \$10,000, and which was paid for as soon as purchased, there is a farmhouse that can be made useful, though not adapted for school purposes. The new building now in course of construction will be but one of the series of buildings which, as means are secured, will be raised by the committee of which Mr. Blum is the Charman. He has informed The Sux that the committee confidently hopes to increase the number of buildings year by year until the area of 122 acres, aiready in possession of the committee, shall be covered with them. It is his anticipation that, through the agency of the Farm School, its boy and girly publis will be so trained as to become useful men and women.

It is designed that the institution shall be ready for opening within three months from this time. It has warm, liberal friends in all parts of the United States, and it is under the direction of practical men and it is under the direction of practical men of business.

Some autoscriptions have been received from persons who are not of the lewish faith; but

some subscriptions have been received from persons who are not of the lewish faith; but any one who examines the list of contributors to the rund will be convinced that nearly all of them belong to that faith. A good proportion of them are residents of this city.

A GIRL STRIKE LEADER.

Lottle Persky Talks of the Condition and

Hopes of Her East-side Co-workers. One of the most interesting young women on the cast side at the present time is Lottie Persky, the eighteen-year-old leader of the girl clothing makers, who are now on strike. Mi-Persky is a Russian Hebrew, a worker in the shops herself. She is scarcely five feet tall, has a wealth of red hair, and more sound common sense than most girls of her age. She led the girl strikers has year, and, although she will not be designated as a lender in the present trouble with the contractor, one admits that she is taking an active part in the effort to secure a ten-hour day for herself and her fellow workers.

SPAIN AND THIS COUNTRY.

OUR POLICY OF PEACE IN RELA-TION TO THE CUBANS.

No Reason Why Spain Should Reject an

Offer of Mediation that Has Never Been Made-The State Department Has Been Exceedingly Careful Not to Offend Spain. WASHINGTON, July 26.-It may as well be said, for the information of all concerned, that from the beginning of the Cuban war to the present time this Government has not asked Spain to accept its services as a mediator between the hostile parties in Cubs. Rence the repeated denials, official and other, sent from Madrid that Spain has refused to accept any offer of the kind, are destitute of reason. A short time ago Premier Canovas took the trouble to protest that Spain would never as-sent to any American suggestion for terminating the Cuban war, and the comments of the Madrid journals upon this subject were such as to give the impression that this Government had long persisted in its attempts to induce Spain to permit it to exercise its influence for the securing of peace or a truce in Cuba. Some of these journals have used language at once insolent and absurd. They assumed that the American Government had sought to play a double part; that, while professing to be friendly to Spain, its real object was to tear Cuba from Spain's hands and annex the island to the United States. In violent language, they declared that they would not submit to such an indignity; they would resist every advance on the part of America; the would not surrender the Cuban jewel to the they would fight for it till the last Spaniard lay dead on the field of battle. The journals of Havana, which speak under

palace inspiration, were even more violent than those of Spain, and Weyler's personal organ was full of bravado whenever it referred to the North American republic, as full of it as is Weyler himself when he makes reference to the Cuban rebels. The American policy is declared to be one of intervention and reprisal, which Spain must meet by an appeal to arms.

There is no cause for these outbursts on the He is empowered to appoint and remove at part of Spain. The American Government has made no proposition adverse to Spain's interest or honor. It has not at any time been churlish toward Spain. It has not pressed its services upon Spain as a mediator in Cuba. It has not given encouragement to the Cubans in their struggle against Spain. It has not done anything or spoken any word with which Spain has the right to find fault. Its cautiousness in dealing with Spain and its desire to steer clear of everything that could give offence to Spanish sensibilities have been excessive. It has refrained from the performance of deeds which would have been justifiable in a time of war.

tifiable in a time of war.

It is in no way responsible for the existence of hostilities in Cuba. It has thwarted the designs of Cubans living in this country, and has prevented thesailing of arms-bearing ships to Cuba. It has neither threatened to salze Cuba nor offered to buy it; it has sought neither to interfere with Spain's horrible policy in Cuba nor to hinder the execution of Weyler's bloody decrees. It has certainly not been overzealous in defence of the rights of American citizens resident in Cuba. Even Spaniah imagination can raise an ground of complaintagainst the American Government, though the liberty-loving American people may well complain of the policy of the Administration in the case of Cuba. The most recent pretence for Spaniah disastisfaction with this Government is associated with the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as Consul-General at Havana. A semi-official organ of the Madrid Ministry. La Correspondence, prints a distribe against the Consul-General, who, it says, is regarded with suspicion, and who has acted in a way that foreshadows a rupture between Spain and the United States. It is impossible to make any reply to unreason of this kind. Gen. Lee has been most careful in his conduct ever since he arrived at his post a couple of months ago. In applying for permission to enter the prisonal in which Americans are incarcerated, his language has been that of perfect courtesy. When permission was refused him he has given no sign of irritation. He has guarded his footsteps every day. He has refrained from exercising his right to visit American consulates outside of Havana lest there might be some misconstruction of his purpose if he were to do so.

There is no evidence whatever to support the charge that he has entered into communication with the leaders of the insurgents. From first to last, during his brief stay at Havana, he has never departed from the line of his legitimate duties, never gone outside of his official functions, and never done or said anything that could give the least ju It is in no way responsible for the existence of

because of this forged letter is the height of folly and a shame.

It is hard for this Government to please Spain, even by rendering services to her. It seems as though there was a determination on her part to analist America's volley to sneer at every favor granted, and to misinterpret every utter-ance of an indulgent kind. The Spanish organs have taken a conclinatory attitude toward every foreign power excepting the American republic. Until a recent time the Madrid Ministry have tovernment would come to the defence of Spain against the United States, which was assumed to be hostile to her. Spain has striven to secure assistance from France, England, Germany, and Russia. She has presented her case as if it were for their interest to take it up, She has bewalled her lot as a victim of American aggression, a thing which ought to be painful to other countries than Spain, There has been no response from any quarter. How could any power unite with Spain even in making a protest against the American policy in the case of Cuba, when that policy has proved so advantageous to Spain? What act of the American Government could any power find fault with, as performed in violation of international law or treaty obligations? When has there been any cause for believing that the United States has assumed an unfriendig attitude toward Spain. Not France, nor England, much less Russia, has ever seen any reason for upholding Spain against America, or for remonstrating with America in the Interest of Spain.

In consequence, wherever Spain has sought for help the cold shoulder has been presented to her.

her.
She has been unable to find in all Europe a
She has been unable to find in all Europe a
friend who would play the part of a fool for her
rake or who would affront a country which had
not given any offence whatever. So, some time
ago, Spain was made aware that she must stand
alone in her woful plight, even though she
were deprived of the last of her colonies in the
New World.

New World.

The State Department has been informed all along of Spain's intrigues with other European nowers, and has known with certainty that there was no chance of Spain's success in any case or with any party. Every Government in Europe, excepting that of Spain, has measured the muscle of the United States.

Spain has not been any more successful in procuring the funds needed for the war in which she is engaged. She has gone around as a beggar from Amsterdam to Paris and London without getting more than enough to keep her which she is engaged. She has gone around as a beggar from Amsterdam to Parls and London without getting more than enough to keep her from starvation, day after day. In her attempts to increw she has met with almost complete failure. She has promised high interest to the money lenders, but they have turned away from her. She has offered to mortgage her resources, but they have refused to listen to her. She has rasorted to all the devices and expedients that her financiers could think of, but fortune files from her. She fast this time engaged in the third of her recent attenuts to get something out of Cuba by new taxation or by loan from the Spanish bank at Havana, but the Cubaus cannot pay the taxes and the bank's waits have already been raided of the best part of their ireasure.

Spain stands before Europe with extended paim and melancholy counterance, but the European lords of the money market disregard ler appeal. Never before in this century has any other country fared as baily as old Spain Friendless, penniess, and at war, where can she look for relief?

Yet, in the presence of the United States, she takes on the airs of a heavy. Her tiovernment, it seems, regards this country with "suspicion," and has scarched the world for an ally who would join her asginst it. Her journals, speaking under official inspiration, utter the language of insolence.

ing under official inspiration, utter the language of insolence.

They would have war with America while Sonin's army is unable to quell a colonial rebellion. They would tackle a giant who can but smile at Spanish antles. Don Quixote was a man of reason when compared with the dons who now stark before America in their rags.

And Spain is to astonish if not frighten this country, by transporting to Cuba another army forty thousand or a hundred thousand strong hefore the end of the year! She is to warn the United States to stand back and behave better, or prepare for combat!

Why, this towernment has done everything it could do to satisfy Spain and to maintain friendly terms with her. The time has come when it would be wise for her to put an end to sham and humbur.

It is certain that this Government has never addressed such language to Spain in regard to the case of Cuba as it addressed to England a few months ago in regard to the case of Venezuela.

Venezuela in the Market for Money.

BERLIN, July 26 .- An agent of the Venezuelan overnment is here endeavoring to negotiate with the Disconto-Gesellschaft a loan of \$50,000,000. Up to the present time he has no been successful

WANT MELTON RELEASED.

Petition to Secretary Olney in Behalfof the

faire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 26,-A determined effort is being made to induce the United States Macedonia Again the Scene of Terrible Atrocities by Turkish Troops-Some Newspapers Believe the Powers Should Government to secure the release of Ora Melton, who was captured on the Competitor. He is the young American now confined by the Interfere Other Views of the Crists. Spaniards in Fort Cabanas. The citizens of Key BERLIN, July 26,-Count Goluchowski, Aus-West and Florida generally are aroused and ask trian Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned to that this Government shall do something to re-Ischl for the purpose of holding an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph after having had lieve him. The people of Key West have petitioned Secretary Olney to act, and they for-warded this petition to T. T. Stockton, general a conference with Prince Hohenlohe at the latter's chateau at Alt-Aussee. The Count reached manager of the Times-Union, for transmission Vienna on Thursday. On the day of his return to Vienna Count Goluchowski had an interview to Washington.

With the petition Mr. Stockton includes letter to the Secretary of State saying: "I feel deep interest in Melton as he went to Cuba as the correspondent of the Times-Union. He had no intention of serving in the army of the insurgents, but simply desired to get within their lines to furnish reliable news as to the situation in Cuba. I furnished the young man credentials as the representative of the Times-Union, and these credentials he should have had on his person when arrested by the Spanlards. "Under these circumstances it seems to be

very hard for Meiton to be compelled, first to undergo the mental torture caused by a death sentence, and then, that sentence having been suspended, to endure for months the borrors of an overcrowded Spanish prison.

"I do not see that Melton is more culpable than Artist Dawley of Harner's Weekly, or the correspondents of the New York papers who fell under the displeasure of the Spaniards and

correspondents of the New York papers who fell under the displeasure of the Spaniards and were arrested.

"The correspondents were promptly released on protest by the Government, but Melton is allowed to remain immured in a dungeon with criminals and lepers, and his released seems as far in the future as when he was first arrested."

Mr. Stockton also says he has "reliable information from Havana that the prisoner's health is giving way, and that unless he is released or his condition ameliorated he cannot live. If Melton is to be allowed to die by inches in a foul cell, it would have been more merciful to have permitted the Spaniards to carry out the sentence of the court martial and shoot him to death when he was captured."

The petition says the Spanish home Government has ordered a new trial for the prisoners by the civil courts, as provided by treaty stipulations, but the trial may be put off indefinitely through red tapelsm. Meanwhile Melton, with the other prisoners captured on the Competitor, is confined in the military fortress of Cabanas, at the entrance to Havana harbor, in a little dark cell "reeking with flith and vermin and, as if to add to the horror of their situation, a drain runs through the room, breeding pestilence and death.

"Twenty other prisoners of all colors and nationalities, and accused of every crime in the decalogue, are also huddled together within the narrow confines of the cell, and if reports received here lately are correct a leper has been thrown into the dungeon to increase the diseases of the other prisoners."

thrown into the dungeon to increase the diseases of the other prisoners."

The petition is signed by over two hundred of the best known citizens of Key West.

CUBA'S PRESIDENT NOT COMING.

The Rumor, Like Those of Recent Patriot Reverses, Probably of Spanish Origin.

There is no foundation for the rumor that Señor Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, President of the republic of Cuba, is in New York, or even coming to the United States at the present moment. Dr. Joaquin Castillo Duany, the Cuban sub-delegate, said yesterday:

"On Saturday evening Señor Estrada Palma went to Central Valley to spend Sunday with his family, and he did not say a word about the President's coming. The news must come from a Spanish source. Our enemies are now invent-ing all sorts of things to destroy the moral effect The Bismarckian organs, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to any policy of interference on the part of Germany. The Newste Nachrichten declares that the powers must continue in their agreement to maintain Turkis rule in Crete and Maccdonia which the insurgents are trying to shake off. If they continue their efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke, the paper adds, they must suffer the consequences. Europe cannot stake the peace of the world upon their account. of our unquestionable success. They report encounter after encounter in which the patriots are always defeated and yet, we know that, with few exceptions, the fighting is for the present reduced to mere skirmishes

'A few days ago, as was published in THE Sax on July 18, we received a letter from Gen. Aguirre with the news that the ammunition sent to the province of Havana by the steamer Three Friends was in his possession, and that the men of the expedition had been incorporated

the men of the expedition had been incorporated in the Havana regiment; and now, three weeks after the landing took piace, the Spaniards come forward with the extraordinary report that both men and ammunition have been captured by them.

"To prevent Gen. Calizto Garcia from taking the city of Bayamo they have sent thousands of men from the trochain Pinar del Ripto eastern. Cuba, and the result of this is that, while the famous military line has been weakened, as is shown by Gen. Arolas' demand for rebiforcements, the situation does not seem to improve for the Spanish in the province of Santiago de Cuba. We are positively informed that navigation is no longer practicable for the Spanish vessels on the Cauto River, which used to be their favorite route to supply Bayamo with provisions. They have been obliged to resort to the land route, and only last week it was reported that the patriors had captured there a large convoy, after defeating Gen. Garca's command. Gen. Garcia writes that he feels confident that this situation will necessarily bring about by itself the surrender of Bayamo without any other efforts to that end on our side.

"Since the beginning of the war the Spanish have been beating us day after day. We are

been beating us day after day. We are ye, according to them, laboring under great usions in our ranks. And yet the more to need. This shows that we are always ahead and, in my opinion, this is enough."

ANOTHER CURAN EXILE HERE.

Arrival of Senor Pavon, Former President of the Autonomist Committee.

Among the passengers on the steamer L. bretagne, which arrived here yesterday from Havre, is Eudaldo Tamayo y Pavon. Sefior Tamayo was the President of the Provincial Conneil of Santiago de Cuba and of the Au onomist Committee until September of last year, when Gen. Martinez Campos exiled him from the island on suspicion that he was aiding the patriot cause. Senor Pavon said yesterday:

"I was a bone fide autonomist, and as such was opposed to the present war. I thought Cuba could be free and happy with Spain, provided she secured the right of self-govern ment. As a Cuban, I could never wish the rehellion to be crushed by force of arms and military rule established in Cuba. In my opinion home rule would have restored peace in the island, and I sincerely wished the Government to concede it. At the same time

ernment to concele it. At the same time I was convinced that if not given at once it would soon cease to be an acceptable solution of our troubles, on account of the conomical situation which grew worse and worse.

"I was soon aware that for the authorities, to say this was to be a sympathizer with the rebellion, that is to say, that the time had come to be anconditionally Spanish or Cuban, and, naturally, I choose to be the latter, But to say the truth, I sook to netter part in the conspiracy, I was simply a sympathizer when feen, Martinez (amposterred in the sanishment from the Island.

"Everything I saw and heard in Spain convinced me the more that It was useless to expect anything from Spain. They are a until tary race, and, no matter what the result may be they will send solders to Cuba until they are exhausted. And this will be so despite the liberal tendencies of a few of their statesmen. Fortunately the day does not seem far off when Spain will not be able to send any more soldiers to Cuba, for her credit is a thing of the past."

the bast."
Señor Tamayo will stay in New York until next month, when he will so with his family to San Domingo. It is said that he will be intrusted with the Cuban Delegation in that island.

This Thief Chase Was a Success. Miss Mary Boeline of 518 East Eighty-fifth

street was a passenger on the Payonia ferryboat which left the West Twenty-third street slip in this city at 9:30 A. M. yesterday. She was on he way to Ridgewood, N. J. On the ferryboat three men jostled her. If they were pick pockets three men jostled her. If they were pickpockets they failed in their purpose, because, when she treached the ticket office in the depot, she still had her pockethook. As she task it out to pay for her ticket one of the men who was behind her enatched it and ran away. She screamed and started in purent. About a hundred persons joined in the chase. The thief ran out of the waiting room and up through the train shed. He was cattght after a sharp thase and locked up in the Seventh street police station. Mrs. Joine in the waiting room. The prisoner described himself as Arthur Raymond, 24 years old, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Accidentally Shot His Friend.

PATERSON, July 26. William Simpson, is years old, of 60 Marshall street, was shot tolay by his friend, William Holt, while they were shooting at a target on Garret Rock.
The target was fastened to a tree, behind which Simpson was standing. Simpson stuck his shoulder beyond the tree just as Holt fired.
The bullet went through Simpson's shoulder.
He was removed to the General Hospital.

DARK CLOUDS IN THE EAST

with Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to

Austria, and since then Count Nigra has been

summoned to Rome by the Marquis Visconti-

Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Af-

chiefs cannot be attributed to any other cause

than the gravity of the situation in the East.

A concert of the powers has failed to effect any

good results, and the events which are now

taking place completely overwhelm diplomacy.

According to telegraphic advices received

here yesterday, the rising of the insurgents in

Macedonia has become extremely formidable,

Greece, while pretending to take stringent

measures against any persons engaging in a

raid upon the Macedonian frontier, has allowed

upward of 600 men, all of them armed with

Lebel rifles, to enter Macedonia from Greek

territory. These men, after surprising and cut

ting to pieces the Turkish troops at Moussa, succeeded in repulsing a strong force of Turk-

ish soldiers which had been sent from Salonica

A despatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that

the reserves who have been called out under an

irade from the Sultan are showing a disposition to revolt in consequence of the fact that their

to revolt in consequence of the fact that their pay is very much in arrears, and the rations which are being issued to them are very bad in quality and very small in quantity.

A special despatch received by the Neue Freie Presse from Salonica on Thursday says that the statements made by the Turkish officials concening the situation are all calculated to concenting the situation are all calculated to concent the desperate condition of affairs in Macedonia. Hard fighting is going on almost every day at Drumnitza, Serres, and all points in the Perim Mountains. The Turkish reserves at Prizrend, Preshima, and elsewhere in that section, are being equipped and sent to the front

Prizrend, Preshtima, and elsewhere in that section, are being equipped and sent to the front as rapidly as possible, and it is estimated that the total number of Turkish troops concentrated on the Macedonian and Bulgarian frontiers exceeds 7,000 men. Even this force, however, has not been found sufficient to make any headway against the insurrection, which, under the influence of the successes already achieved by the insurgents in the field, is becoming stronger every der.

by the insurgents in the field, is becoming stronger every day.

Stimulated by these and similar reports, semi-official newspaper organs like the North German Guetle and the tologue Guattle are taking a more definite tone in their articles commenting upon the gravity of the situation. The North German Gazette reproduces an article from the Cologue Guattle which declares that unless the powers interfere in an energetic way instead of submitting proposals to the Porte, the troubles in Crete and Macedonia will never end.

The Reichabote (Conservative) publishes a letter written by a German lady living at Monastir, wherein the writer narrates atrocities which are practised there every day without the

THE CZAR'S COMING VISITS.

It Is Likely that Ho Will Before Long

BERLIN, July 26 .- The dates of the Czar's pro

posed visits to the principal Continental capi-

tals, if, indeed, they have been fixed, are being

kept very dark. Recent announcements have

been made that his trip is becoming more un-certain daily, and Nihilism seems to be the

spectre which is standing in his Majesty's way All that is now known of his intentions is that

it is his purpose to visit Vienna and Berlin and

probably Paris, but when the visits will take

place it is impossible to say.

HThe Emperor's visit to Nijni-Novgorod, which

he made on Saturday, was accompanied by the

usual precautions so far as railway travel was

concerned. The railways over which he trav-

when his Majesty was within the limits of the

which he passed were dispensed with. The

people urging them to maintain order them-

The Mayor's confidence that the citizens would

preserve order was not misplaced, as there was

M. LOZE UNPOPULAR IN VIENNA.

The French Ambassador Recalled W. W.

a Diplomatic and Social Fallure.

Bernin, July 26. The case of M. Herbette,

formerly French Ambassador to Germany, who

was recently recalled from Berlin by his Govern-

ment on account of his disfavor here, is paral-

leled by the case of M. Loze, French Ambassa-

dor to Austria. M. Loze owed his appointment

which seriously affected members of the French

Ministry, which information he acquired while

holding the office of Prefect of Police. These

secrets related to the Reinach scandals in the

l'annma Cenal case, which the Ministry sup-

pressed by the appointment of M. Loze to repre-

His career as an attorney's clerk and a police

official, which became known in Vienna, injured

his chances of being accepted in society at the

outset, and his defective manners exposed him

was more refined than he and made a social

success, but Austrian aristocracy, which is ex-

remely exclusive, would not tolerate M. Loze

He made a complete failure as a diplomat, and

EVERYBODY LEAVES BERLIN.

Bearth of Notable Persons American Vis

BERLIN, July 26. Herlin has hardly ever be-

fore witnessed such a scarcity of notable per-

sons in the city. Dr. Miquel. Minister of

Finance; Baron von Hammerstein-Loxton,

Minister of Agriculture; Domains and Forrests and Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Jus tice, left the city for their holidays on Thurs-

day. Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of

the Imperial Treasury, started for the Tyrol on Thursday, and Dr. Bosse, Minister of Ecclesias-

tical Affairs, Instruction and Medicinal Affairs, has gone to Carlsbad. The foreign Ambassa.

dors and Ministers are also generally taking

their hondays.

The Wagnerian festival at Bayrenth has attracted many of the most distinguished Germans and foreigners. Among these who are sojourning at Bayrenth are the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Frince Von Ho

Diseases originating in impure blood yield

to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures scrof-

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family catharile and liver stimulant. 250

ula, salt rheum, boils, humors, etc.

their holidays.

itors to Bayreuth.

to no end of ridicule. Mme. Loze, his wife,

sent France at the Austrian Court.

to the post in Vienna to his knowledge of secrets

trouble whatever.

Mayor of the city issued a manifesto to the

selves and to keep the streets clear of crowd-

to reënforce the Moussa troops.

These comings and goings of diplomatic

THE SITUATION BECOMES MORE SERIOUS EVERY DAY.

Clearance Sale

Until August 8th Only.

W.&J.SLOANE

SPECIAL

In order to make room for our large line of FALL PATTERNS arriving daily, we offer

350 PIECES

Axminster Carpets

90° per yard.

This offer embraces our choicest Spring Patterns, and presents a rare opportunity to secure high-class furnishings at moderate

Broadway, 18th and 19th Streets.

henlohe-Langenburg. Duke and Duchess Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Vera of Württemberg, Prince and Princess Von Leiningea, Count Von Wedel-Piesdorf, and ir. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physicial, Among the crowds of Americans at Bayreigh are Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson; the United States Embassy, and Lowry of New York; Messers, J. Douglas and Lowry of New York; Messers, J. Douglas and J. Speyer of New York; Messers, J. Douglas and J. Speyer of New York; Mrs. and the Misses Sprouer of Boston; Mesdames T, Harris, Shawley, Brockenbrough, and I. Harris, all of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Stern and wife of San Francisco, Mr. Rice and wife of Oberlin, O.; the Misses Bellamy of Wilmington, Del; Mr. M. Beldwin of Washington, Mr. F. Claggett of Baitlmore, Messrs, Clair and Pelzer of Charleston, S. C.; Mr. C. Bradley of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Ponsonby Shaw of Philadelphia.

NO SOCIALIST PROGRAMME. They Would Overturn Everything Before

Benris July "6 -Dr Luetgenan the Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag, in a speech delivered to the Socialists of Essen yesterday, declared that the Socialists had no definite programme, their primary object being to destroy the exist-ing society and Government. When the down-

fall of these institutions had been achieved,

then the Socialists would formulate a platform upon which they would build.

The Vorwarts, the leading Socialist organ, declares that the delegates comprising the coming International Socialist Congress in London will refuse to admit Anarchists into the Congress. The Neueste Nachrichten declares that this declaration of the Vorscorts is mere hypocrisy. The Socialists and Anarchists, the Nachrichten declares, are brothers, only the latter are the more impatient about attaining their aims. If the barriers of society should ever be thrown down,

tir, wherein the writer narrates atrocities which are practised there every day without the slightest attempt at interference on the part of the authorities. She says that Turks assanit Macedonian women and girls publicly in the streets before the eyes of their husbands and parents. This letter has stirred up a strong feeling of public indignation here, more, in fact, than the remoter massecres and outrages in Armenia. The Retelubote in an article accompanying the letter appeals to the powers to cease their fealousies and interfere in behalf of the Macedonians and Cretans in the interests of humanity. the Nachrichten adds, the Anarchists will reap anity.
The Bismarckian organs, on the other hand, what the Socialists have sown. CRUELTY TO AFRICANS. A German Agent in Chains for His Atra-

clous Treatment of the Natives. BERLIN, July 26.-The German authorities have arrested Herr Schweder, the agent of the German East Africa Company on the Pagnant River, upon charges of extreme cruelty to natives, especially toward the women, many of whom he is accused of having assaulted. Herr Schweder has been transported in chains to Tanga. Herr Eugen Wolff, the African explorer, has written a letter to the Tageblatt, in which he speaks very highly of Schweder, who, he says, was liked by everybody, including Baron Wissmann, the German Governor.

WATER BEAT THE SOCIALISTS. A Downpour in London Spoiled Their Hyde

Park Demonstration. London, July 26.-A deluge of rain which began early this afternoon and continued throughout the remainder of the day, had the effect of spoiling the International Peace Demonstration in Hyde Park organized by the International Socialist Congress, which will beelied were guarded by troops throughout, but | gin its sittings here to-morrow.

A number of trades societies and many Socity of Nijni-Novgorod the usual lines of sol- cialists assembled upon the Thames embankt at noon and marched to Hyde Park.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons were in line when the procession started, and this number was augmented steadily after Hyde Park

ber was augmented steadily after Hyde Park
was reached until the rain began to fall.
Eventually the heavy downpour compelled
the assembled crowd to break up into groupe,
which took refuge under trees.

Before dispersing, however, a resolution was
proposed and adopted declaring that the only
way to secure international peace was through
the abolition of the capitalist landlord system.
In which wars have root.

Among the speakers who it was intended
should address the meeting were MM. Jaures,
Millerand, and Guesde, members of the French
Chamber of Deputies, and Herren Liebknecht
and Rebel of the German Reichstag.

The list of speakers included no member of
the House of Commons, but Tom Mann, the
labor leader, and a number of other Socialists
were, according to the programme, to address
the meeting.

THE KAISER'S NORTHERN CRUISE. He Has Nearly Reached the Poleward Limit of His Tour.

BERLIN, July 26 .- After the meeting of the Emperor with King Oscar of Sweden-Norway at Molde on Thursday the imperial yacht Hohenzollern with the Kniser on board steamed up to Maerak, at the head of the Geiranger Fiord, which is about the end of the Emperor's northern tour. Advices from Molde Fiord bay that the Emperor had a week of better weather than that which he experienced at the beginning of his trip. The entertainments on board the Hohenzollern have been excellent throughout the week. A choir of sailors comprising 100 men, whose voices were finely trained, were heard to advantage at the Sunday services, and their chorals were accompanied by the ship's band. Upon these occasions the Emperor read a short discourse and two prayers.

The Kalser Will Visit Bayaria,

BERLIN, July 20.-The Emperor has accepted the invitation of Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, to review the Bavarian army corps at Wurzburg on Sept. 18. This is regarded as a counterblast against the Particulariat agric-tion in Bavaria and other South German States.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH IN CAMP. A Big Crowd Listens to Her and the Sole diers Greet Her with Applause.

STATE CAMP, PERKSKILL, July 26, Mrs. Balngton Booth of the American Volunteers addressed the soldiers here this afternoon. I'sorted by the commander of the post, Gen. McAlpin, she walked through the crowd fol-lowed by all the State officers in fatigue uniform. Gen. Whitlock, who had come up in his steam racht Telka, was also present with his family. The two commanders sat side by side on the platform. The services were opened with song and a prayer by Secretary John F. Moore. Then Gen. McAlpin's favorite hymn, "Yield Not to Temptation," was sung. Miss Josephine Turner of New York sang "Abide With Mc,"

and the big audience applauded. In introducing Mrs. Booth, Gen. McAlpin spoke briefly of the circumstances that fed up to her secession from the parent organization and the formation of the Volunteers. He also spoke highly of the work Mrs. Booth has done and is doing. Mrs. Booth steed upon a char, that her voice might the letter be heard by her audience. She said she came to steak to 110 soiders, but she was very giad to see so many

soldiera, but she was very giad to see so many other people present.

After she ceased talking a crowd of soldiers followed her to the stage, and as it moved away their hats were waved to her until the stars rounded the bluff and was lost to sight. Mrs. Booth was accompanied to camp by her secre-tary, Lieut. Jennie Hughes. Lieut. Crass also came along to get pictures for the Velunters' Gasette.